JAMES GORDON BENNETT. LOITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE W. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STE

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will b at the risk of the seader. None but bank bills current in

THE DAILY HERALD. THREE cents per cope

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -CONNIE SOOGAH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- ROSEDALE. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. -TICKET OF LEAVE OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- A Bott IN A CRINA NEW BOWERY THEATRE. BOW. MAREPPA-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery -- Maid or Capisse BRYARTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 672 Bread

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway -Ermon AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. - BALANT BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, 485 Broadway. - Grades Control And Equatrial Practice And Equatrial

HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway. -THE ST PERRAM'S, 585 Broadway.—STEREOSCOPTICON AND MIL NEW TORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broads ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.-MERRY WIVES OF

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -Erntoptan New York, Friday, January 29, 1868.

THE SITUATION. Deserters from the rebel army come into the lines of our army on the Potomac every day. One hundred and thirty came over in one squad on

From General Kelley's Department, in West Virginia, it is reported that the rebels had a severe conflict between themselves a few days ago, arising out of an attempt to force a conscript into the ranks. The citizens were engaged on one side and the soldiers on the other; but the latter were suc-

We are in possession of the particulars of the recent attempted raid of the rebels in Middle Tennessee. It appears that they crossed the Tennessee river and attacked Athens, Alabama, but were defeated. The troops at Athens had mostly gone to Florence to attack Johnston's forces crossing there, and although Colonel Harrison, with six hundred rebels and two pieces of artillery, took advantage of their absence to make an attack, they were whipped.

General Thomas states in an official despatch to General Halleck that the enemy were beaten at Florence, with a loss of fifteen killed and a large number wounded and captured. So that the Tennessee raid of the rebels proved generally unsuccessful

General Johnston is said to have fallen back from Dalton. Colonel Joe Burke, of the gallant Tenth Ohio, went out forty-five miles from Chattanooga with a flag of truce, but could not find the enemy in that direction. Their advance pickets were at Kingston, forty miles south of Dalton.

Some skirmishing was going on last Saturday between our cavalry and General Longstreet's near Knoxville.

An important order has been issued by Mr. of Kentucky and Missouri, except in the transport of goods into States in insurrection. The removal of such restrictions on the Mississippi river will also be declared at the earliest moment, when the President may deem it safe and advisable. If the free transit of cotton up the Mississippi could be safely permitted it would prove of the utmost consequence at the present time, and it is to be hoped that the relief offered to Kentucky and Missouri will be extended further as soon as possible

The news from rebel sources (Richmond papers) to the 25th state that the Mississippi is blockaded at Milliken's Bend and Greenville, and that very few transports go down.

A fight is said to have occurred at Booms Warren county, between negroes and whites, in which several hundred negroes were killed.

The Free State General Committee of New Orleans has asked General Banks to modify his proclamation so far as to permit the nominating convention to meet on the 22d of Februarya request which he graciously conceded.

The vexed question as to the indemnification of the loyal inhabitants of the rebel States for losses sustained by the occupation of their property by our armies will probably be settled by the recommendation of the House Military Committee to postpone the matter until the end of the war.

It is confidently stated in Washington that Gen. Butler has not made any arrangement, as reported, for the exchange of all the Union prisoners taken and paroled since September, 1863.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship City of New York, from Queens town on the 16th of January, reached this port yesterday afternoon. She was detained off Liverpool during two days by a fog. Her news is, consequently, six days later than the report of the Canada at Boston. The Cunard steamship Kedar. from Queenstown on the 12th instant, arrived at this port yesterday evening. Her advices had been anticipated by the City of New York.

The Judges of the Court of Exchequer, London refused to grant a new trial in the case of the alleged privateer Alexandra. This favored the owners of the vessel; but the crown lawyers had entered an appeal. A rebel agent had been arrested in Liverpool on a charge of conducting back Amenda and ships Winged Racer and Contest have been burned by the Alabama in the Indian Ocean. The Schleswig-Holstein question was still a cause of grea ent; but amid active preparations for there were noticed indications of peace, likely to be produced by international mediation and conmay. Paris was considerably excited. Quite both on the part of Denmark and Gerof Italians had been arrested, charged with conspiring against Napoleon's life, while M. with other leaders of the legislative option, had opposed the Emperor's rule and Her is strong terms. It is said that the son of

the Prince of Wales is a seven months child, but

that he is quite strong and healthy.

Consols closed in London on the 15th inst. a 90% a 90% for money. American stocks were at nominal prices. The rebel cotton loan advanced six per cent during the day on the 14th inst., bu receded a little towards the close. The bullion is the Bank of England had decreased, and the Bank of France experienced a heavy loss of specie during the month. The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet, under a slight decline on the week's sales, on the 15th inst. Breadstuffs had declined. Provisions were quiet and steady.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill providing for the payment of the claims of citizens of Peru was passed; also the Pension Appropriation bill for the fiscal year. The bill amendatory of the Homestead act was likewise passed. An amendment giving the benefits of the act to persons in the naval service was agreed to. The consideration of Mr. Wilson's resolution to expel Senator Davis, of Kentucky, was then resumed. After some debate, Mr. Wilson addressed the Senate on the subject, and on the conclusion of his remarks withdrew the resolution. The bill to encourage enlistments in colored regiments was then taken up, and Mr. Johnson, of Maryland made a speech against the clause freeing indiscriminately the wives, children and relatives o colored seldiers, as unconstitutional and unjust to layal masters. When Mr. Johnson had finished.

the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives the vote where by the Enrolment bill was referred to the Commit tee of the Whole was reconsidered, and further consideration of the subject was postponed till Monday next. The confiscation question was then discussed till the adjournment.

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

On the meeting of the Senate yesterday, several matters of a miscellaneous character, but not of general interest, received the attention of the body, and then the special order, the General Bounty bill, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and a long debate over it ensued. Some few amendments were agreed to, one of which provides for an affirmative vote of city councils and town meetings to authorize Boards of Supervisors to pay the bountles, and progress was reported, and the bill laid over, without having made much advance on the previous stage of its pro-

gress.
In the Assembly, the resolution providing for the amendment of the constitution so as to enable soldiers in the field to exercise the elective franchise was adopted without a negative vote. The bills amendatory of the charters of the Scamen's Friend Society, providing for the better protection of seamen in this port against impositions, and of the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, were passed. The Niagara Ship Canal bill was onsidered in Committee of the Whole, but there was very little progress on it. The bill to regulate milk freight on the Harlem Railroad was reported to the House from the Railroad Committee, and was recommitted for further perfec tion. The bill to further regulate the salaries of the State Prison keepers was ordered to a third reading. The Governor's message was undersonsideration in the evening, when a reply of con siderable length was made by one of the democratic members to the charges of the republicans against his party in reference to its course in re gard to the war and the administration. The hirteenth annual report of the Asylum for Idiots was presented.

### MISCRLLAWROUS WEWS.

The news from Panama and the West Coast which we publish this morning is very interesting. The steamer Champion, by which we receive our advices, arrived at this port yesterday morning. General Mosquera has been dealing very severely with the Roman Catholic priests, and had forced one of them into the ranks of his army as a private soldier. An English clergyman was also arrested, but subsequently discharged. We hear of no new war movement between the Ecuadorian and Colombian forces: but it is stated that Mosquera was on the march to Quito, where he has probably arrived. It was feared that New Granaa would soon be at war with Peru.

By the steamer Roanoke, from Havana on the 22d instant, we have late news from Cuba and from St. Domingo. Cotton planting is going on actively in Cuba, and great hopes are entertained fitable staple productions of the island. From St Domingo we hear of nothing of great importance A large number of vessels, with war materiel, have been sent off from Cuba and Porto Rico for the use of the Spanish army. The Spanish forces had advanced to San Juan de la Maguana. Our correspondence mentions reports of atrocities committed by the insurgents, which, however, do not seem to be altogether reliable.

The Board of Councilmen met at one o'clock resterday, when David R. Jaques, feebly seconded by Wm. S. Opdyke-both republicans-gave battle to the combined democracy, represented by the other two and twenty members. The bone of contention was the offering of several resolutions by the Committee on Belgian Pavement that Morris street, from Broadway to West street; Liberty street and Maiden lane: Rector street, from Broad way to West street, and Cedar street, from Pear street to the North river, be paved with Belgian pavement. The committee is composed of Messrs. McGrath, Jaques and Webster; but Mr. Jaques positively assured the Board that he had never seen any of the papers, did not know anything about them, and was rather inclined to think that none of the other members did. His motions to recommit and lay over were as a matter of course lost. The reports had been signed by Messrs. McGrath and Webster, and, on motion of Mr. Hagerty, were amended to read that onehalf the expense should be borne by the property owners and the other half by the city. They were then adopted. A similar report in favor of paving Houston street, from avenue D to the Bowery, was lost, in consequence of President Hayes stating that a railroad was in course of construction along that street. A motion to reconsider was also lost. The calendar was cleared, and the Board adjourned to Monday next, at one o'clock.

The citizens of Hoboken last evening held s mass meeting on the subject of ferry accommoda-tions. Mr. Stevens, the owner of the ferries, sent them a letter explaining that the government had taken two of his boats, and that he was now building larger and better boats to replace them. The meeting, however, adopted resolutions ex-pressive of their indignation at the insufficient acmmodations afforded them, and appointed committee to see to it that a reform is speedily brought about.

The Aldermanic committee on the Broadway pavement held another meeting yesterday. Seveal plans were submitted for improving the pave ment; but Mr. H. K. Gates proposed to let the street remain as it is, and improve the horses by making them with grooves filled with india rubber, held fast by strong rivets, that will prevent the horses from slipping, no matter how smooth the pavement may be.

The case of Henry Erben vs. Peter Lorillard which was commenced in the Supreme Court, before Judge Clerke, on Tneeday, was given to the jury yesterday afternoon, with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction presented their fortnightly report yesterday. The Commissioners report that they have increased the salaries of their employes; by an aggregate the salaries of their count of the high price of amount of \$9,500, on account of the high price of avery hecessary setticle of his. Also that they

that an idiotic negro boy has been abducted from that place and brought to New York or Brooklyn, he supposes for the purpose of enlisting him. The number in the institutions at present is six thou-sand four hundred and twelve, an increase of ighty-five during the week.

plai matters yesterday as compared with Wednesday. Gold, the great regulator of business transactions, was without marked change, though fluctuating, and the markets were in consequence rather quiet. On 'Chi prices of the leading commodities were without imp ant change. Flour and wheat were bought largely export to Great Britain. Hog products were moderately active and generally firm, except lard. Butter was active for export at higher prices; good to prime State brough 80c. a 34c., and Westers 25c. a 28c. Cheese was in de mand and firm. Freights were substantially as on Wed-nesday, with engagements of about 100,000 bushels wheat and 6,000 a 7,000 barrels flour for Great Britain. Groperion were without change of moment. Petroleum was full, heavy and lower for both crude and refined. Im ported merchandise was rather quiet, and we note but few sales. Freights were steady.

The Next Presidency-What Are Claims of President Lin

The special organ of this city of the Liucoln wing of the administration party, in an elabo rate Lincoln leader, following up the cue furnished some time ago by Mr. Seward, says that "unquestionably one of the strongest causes of the popular manifestations for the re-election of President Lincoln in the fact that he most directly represents an acceptable policy is re-gard to reconstruction;" "that his ansaesty proamation is just the thing for the country; inally, that his re-election "will be the most emphatic reaffirmation possible of the princi ples which have given, and which alone can give, our nationality its security and glory at

Now, this from a public journal which, in the pening developments of the war, proposed the removal of Old Abe by revolutionary vioence, and the substitution of George Law as the people's choice, is somewhat refreshing. But, letting all that pass, and granting that the proceedings of legislative Lincoln caucuses, and loyal leagues of government conractors, tax assessors, &c., are "popular manifestations," the question still recurs, what has Mr. Lincoln done during the last three years, as the head of the government, to entitle im to another term of four years in the White House? We are told that in his amnests proclamation he has defined a policy of reconstruction which has "dissipated a thick cloud of uncertainty, and enabled every one to look forward with distinctness and confidence.' This is news to us. We have been under the mpression that this reconstruction policy, as a practical measure, will soon be laid up among the cobwebs with that "obsolete idea" or programme of Mr. Lincoln's which contemplated the abolition of slavery in the year 1900.

At all events, it is not upon what President Lincoln proposes to do, but upon what he has done, or shall have done, that he will be tried and judged by the people of the loyal States in November next, should he pass through the ordeal of a republican convention as a candidate for another term. It is to this question, therefore, that his partisans and newspaper organs will be held in the meantime to answer to the country:-What has President Lincoln done to entitle him to a re-election? We contend that he has done nothing to earn this high distinction, but that, on the contrary, in the conduct of the war, his deplorable mismanagement of our most important armies, with the disastrous and alarming consequences, have furnished evidence sufficient to convince the country that he is not the pilot to carry us through the perils of this war into the broad and secure anchorage of a re-established Union.

The rebellion, with the occupation of Richnond, might and doubtless would have been put down in 1861 had not President Lincoln. against the remonstrances of General Scott, prematurely pushed forward the army under Bull run, the immediate result of which was the lose to the national cause of millions of Union men in the rebellious States. The rebellion, we have every reason to believe, would have been reduced to a general collapse in the summer of 1862, with McClellan's occupation of Richmond, had not his plans been upset by President Lincoln, and his army divided and scattered about exactly to serve the purposes of his-vigilant and active enemy. But, againthere was a fair prospect of the capture of Richmond before the expiration of the year, when McClellan was superseded in his com mand and General Burnside was moved for ward to his dreadful defeat at Fredericksburg, only to be followed six months later by the still more sanguinary and profitless campaign of General Hocker to Chancellorsville.

But, yet again, there was a splendid opportu nity offered for a decisive blow to the rebellion when, from its terrible defeat at Gettysburg, the shattered rebel army of Virginia was hemmed in by the swollen Potomac in front and our victorious forces in the rear. That opportunity, however, was lost while General Meade was awaiting orders from Washington. He thus waited yet another day, only to find in the morning that the enemy had slipped off in the night. From the first Bull run to this escape of the enemy from Williamsport we may trace the responsibility for all this chapter of disasters and failures to President Lincoln, as the practical Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac and our other armies operating around Washington. Thus, having had his hands full as an acting military leader, President Lincoln has had no time to spare in managing the plans and details connected with our armies in the West for which the country bas occasion to be devoutly thankful.

The general results are that, while President Lincoln has proved himself unequal to the demands of his position and the most reasonable expectations of the country, General Grant has abundantly satisfied the people of the loyal States that with him at the head of affairs there will be no mistake in predicting the speedy capture of Richmond, the suppression of the rebellion, root and branch, and the restoration of the Union upon a solid and enduring basis.

THE LATEST YANKEE SPECULATION .- When Barnum introduced to the public, a number of years ago, the galvanized mummy called Joice Heth, and by pinching its long toe nalls made it ejaculate disconnected sentences about its having been the nurse of George Washington, and also made it utter scraps supposed to bear a relation to the early history of the "Father of his Country," It was thought the ingenuity of humbug could no further go. But it seems that old Barnum has been outdone, utterly eclipsed, by some young Barnum of the present day, who, while loading about the department of General Butler, has managed to scare up some intelligent contraband and to pain him off

upon that credulous and susceptible con as the confidential body servant of Jeff. Davis. General Butler passes him over to the equally credulous head of the War Department, and the easily humbugged abolition press and abolition sympathiners take hold of the poo darkey and make a hero of him at once "Jim"—Baggs is his surname—has been taught to talk all about the private affairs of Massa and Missus Jeff. Davis, just as Barnum used to make his mummy talk about Washington, and doubt-less with about the same degree of truthfulness. Whoever this young Barnum is, he has struck a good vein, a perfect Colorado placer, in trot-ting this negro before the public with such portentous endorsements as General Butler and Secretary Stanton. All he has now to do to secure a fortune is to hire Peter Cooper's Institute and present "Jim" to the public as a lec turer. "Jim" can be introduced to the audience by Massa Greeley or Henry Ward Beecher, and the usual quantity of colored sympe thizers in corduroy and crinoline can fill the platform. What a vast amount of gossip and private scandal about the domestic affairs of is late master might "Jim" be taught to utter for the delectation of his colored friends and white brothesn. This is the best Yankes specu lation that has turned up for a long time, the author deserves to be rewarded for bi-enterprise and shrewdness.

RECEPTION OF THE RETURNED REGIMENTS. Those who had an opportunity of witnessing the reception given to the French troops by the people of Paris after the campaign in the Crimes must feel deeply mortified at the manner in which the New York regiments are welcomed home from the war. In the one case every effort was made by the municipality and the citizens to render the ceremonial as brilliant and imposing as possible; in the other our gallant defenders, the heroes of many a hard fought battle, are allowed to enter th city almost unnoticed. This neglect cannot but have a chilling effect on the spirits of the brave men who have sacrificed so much for the country, and who have returned home only to ecruit their decimated ranks for further efforts in its service.

The community generally, however, are not to blame in this matter. If they had had proper notice of the arrival of these regiments they would have turned out to do them honor. But the Committee on National Affairs and the city authorities have had the management of these receptions, and are responsible for the apparent coldness manifested in their regard. Their neglect is to be thus explained:-

On the return of the first three months volum teers receptions were given them by regiments remaining at home, the Committee on National Affairs promising to pay the bands. The regiments advanced the money for this purpose, expecting the city would refund it. In many instances this has not been done. On the return of the two years volunteers (some in May last) the regiments would not become responsible for the payment of the bands, and the Committee on National Affairs engaged the music, not only for the local regiments, but also for those returning. In this way they became indebted to the musicians over seven thousand dollars. owing Dodworth's band some twelve hundred dollars, the Seventh regiment as much more; also the Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh; also bands not attached to militia regiments various sums from one hundred dollars up. Now the bands cannot get their money, and will not play for the city. The militia regiments will not become responsible; for they cannot get it; and thus the matter stands. Meantime our brave volunteers, after many hard fought battles and a campaign of two years and a half, return without even a corporal's guard as secort. And why? The musicians are not politicians, have no influence in elections, and the corporate bodies do not consider them even repeatedly brought forward at meetings of the Corporation, and always laid over. The patience of the musicians is entirely exhausted. and they will parade no more for the city until the old bills are settled.

The above facts will account for the shabby reatment received by the remnant of the galant One Hundred and Second regiment New York State Volunteers. Nothing can be more discreditable to the city, and it has excited a very general feeling of indignation. We have before us a number of very strong letters on the subject, in one of which a recently naturalized citizen proposes that a subscription be raised to provide a suitable reception for the returning regiments, and offers fifty dollars as his contribution. It is the duty of the Common Council, however, to vote the funds necessary for this purpose. A public reception, to have value in the eyes of the brave men whom it is ntended to honor, should emanate from the city, and not from individuals.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF NAPOLEON THE THIRD.—The statements of the committee in the Corps Legislatic charged with making a report upon the supplementary credits demanded by the imperial government to defray the expenses incurred by the Mexican expedition would go to show that the financial position of Napoleon is very precarious. The committee assert, to their regret, that the resources of the empire have been forced, and that the public debt has immensely increased. They deplore the fact that the dotations made each year for the purpose of lessening the national debt are turned into ether channels, and assert that France is all the time borrowing and never paying. The committee give a long list of the loans in question, and dmit that during the coming year other expenses will have to be met by the already overourdened exchequer. The revenues of the empire have vastly increased, but not in ratio with the expenses, which are ever augmenting. In view of the almost exhausted resources of

the country, the French Deputies ask that peace be preserved at all bazards. They implore the Emperor to withdraw from the Mexican expedition, and say that France should lay sside all preparations for war, as these entail such immense expenditure. The committee use bold and forcible language in their appeal to the Emperor; in fact it is so bold that we are led to suppose Napoleon had a previous knowledge of what would be the report of this committee and, being ready to act upon their suggestions, allowed them a more than usual latitude. Be that as it may, the people will surely expect prompt action on the part of the government, now that the erroneous policy pursued by the latter has been made so apparent, and the force of public opinion will certainly bring about a cessation of these expeditions which have im-poverished the French empire. No ene is bet-ter aware than Louis Mapoleon that it is a dan-

gerous thing to stubbornly run coun for to b will of the people. France must abandon a sources to meet the storm which is lowering

# INTERESTING FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

Political Cascuses and Party lican Meeting-How the Plans of Those Intending to Denounce the Adminis-tration were Frustrated-Gerrit Smith Denouncing the Administration—The Mode Adopted by Lincoln to Scoare His Renomination—The Sequel to Re-cent Movements—The Policy of the Democracy on the Presidency—Milk Freight—The Stagara Ship Canal— Freight-The Singara Ship Canal-The Passenger and Baggage Express Bill-Ordinance of the Common Coun-cil in Seletion to a Railroad in Broadway-Passage of the Bill for a Specia Election-More Railroads-The Bount; Sill-Conselidation of the Contral and Harlem Ratironds-Brooklyn Justices, &c.

The numerous political gatherings and canouses held one yesterday closed with a singular result. The laviations sent out to prominent republicans for them to see here yesterday have been shrounded in seep myary. All desired say knowledge as to the object of the cetting. Even those was had joined in the cell manifest generates as to its object. But when the invited seets finally commenced making their appearance may see posted in regard so the public them of this finale cells in provides to inform him of the test object in add by a portion of the test object in the more sent, and at it means decomposition of the administration. The numerous political gatherings and oau has it meant denunciation of the teaters to the movement, and that it meant denunciation of the administration on several points. The signers of the call—at least a majority of them—had no such intention; but there was a power soldid them that had the above object in view.

The meeting commenced at seven P. M., and the neuron taken by Gerrit Smith, ex-Senator Truman and others indicated that an effort was to be made to give the

adminis ration an overhauling on several points. To use the language of one of those who participated in the meeting, "it was gotten up to condemn the adminisin regard to it that was not considered by these who desired to secure the adoption of certain resolutions, and that was the participation of the republican members of the Legislature in the proceedings. I am satisfied that no person posted in the movement will deny the assertion that, had the members of the Legislature kept away from the cancus, the President and the administration would have been severely condemned in several particulars. The fact that Gerrit Smith, after consulting with soveral of those from the jaterior of the State who had visited Albany in response to the invitation, came to the conclusion that such was the object of the meeting, and propared a set of resolutions denunciafory of the administration, together with the fact that two or three others had already research the fact that the meeting, and propared a set of resolutions denua-ciafory of the administration, together with the fact that two or three others had already prepared condemnatory resolutions touching points not included in Gerrit Smith's bitch. All pointed to this conclusion. But the republican members of the Logislature, by taking part is the pro-ceedings, gave power to those opposed to any such action at present; and thus, whilst they voted down the con-demnatory resolutions, they adopted resolutions approving of the war and the policy of the administra-tion generally, and then, after all that, they referred the resolutions that were rejected, is well as those adopted, to the republican members of the Logislature, as if ashamed to father their own work or commit themselves to any policy.

to the republican members of the Legislature, as it ashamed to father their own work or commit themselves to any policy.

The only point that I can see they accomplished was the prevention of the adoption of resolutions condemnatory of Mr. Lincoln and the administration Gerris Smith announced that he was convinced that he was still holding opinions in opposition to the party, as he had done in the part, Taking the result altogether, it may be looked upon as a fizzle, and it is exceedingly doubt ut if any of those who participated for any wiser after their consultation as to the policy of the party than they were be ore.

In all this affair there is one point that has leaked out which may be considered as the most important of all, and which furnishes an explanation of the movements in the Legislature of several States recommending the remomination of Lincoln. Several members of the Legislature, who have intimate friends and relatives holding office through a direct appointment by President Lincoln, have received notice from these officials under Mr. Lincoln to the effect that the President has great tears that Secretary Chase will prevent his renomination,

Lincoln to the effect that the President has great fear that Secretary Chase will prevent his renomination and that, in order to prevent it, he desires that public movement in the Legislature or elsewhere be mad in layer of his renomination, in order to be ahead of the control of the control of his renomination, in order to be ahead of the control of the kind, showing that the President is operating upon the different Legislatures, through his appointers, to so ours his re-nomination. Comment is unnecessary, reveals to the public several unwritten chapters in regard to the action of conventions and Legislatures bringing forward Liccoln's name for a renomination, as shows that he relies upon office holders to accomplish hobject.

coin.

Taking all things together, political matters are rather more muddled since the political gathering of yesterday than oefore. The politicalus may be able, after a few days consideration and ringing their fog bells, to work their way out of the fog that now surrounds them.

The bill to regulate the freight on mits on the Harlem Railroad was recommitted to the Railroad Committee this morning.

Railroad was recommitted to the Names.

Railroad was recommitted to the Names.

The Niegra Ship Canal bill was taken up to the Committee of the Whole. Two or three sections were read when progress was reported, leaving the measure just about where it was betere. There is evidence that there will be a strong opp-setton to this bill in both houses.

Numerous petitions are making their appearance here.

Leaving in New York, praying for the period of the committee of the committee

General Bounty bill. Several amendments were made, and the bill finally, after a lengthy session was per-fected.

The notice of the bill to consolidate the Central and The notice of the bill to consolidate the Centra Hariem Railroads has caused quite a commotion it was amusing to see the curious ones by about last night and endeavoring to find whether it was a genuine movement or The member who presented the notice was suited, and the only reply obtained was, that it from a strong and responsible source. Parties done with the Central road were very shy and dodging arpretending they were not consulted; but in the fulls fact, some of these very men assert that the Challroad is not a complete route without a termin New York, and that the movement to build a road o west side of the river, now renders it of far greater portance. The same statement in regard to the fact the Central Railroad should have a terminus in New York. These me statements in regard to the fact the Central Railroad should have a terminus in New York. These facts lead to all manner of supposition of the contral Railroad should have a terminus in the trail road. These facts lead to all manner of supposition of the contral Railroad mas will gladly avail themselves of any favorable proponents.

Brooklyn was considered before the Judiciary of the House this morning, and advocated by a a member from Brooklyn, and Judge Darley, to be a partner of Mr. Newton, and recently the position of police justice. The committee their argument for some time, and dnaily cut and decident for some time, and dnaily cut

The republican Senators held another caucus this even ing on the Poice bill. Six or seven of their number were about. They had a spicy time over the names. After all present pledging themselves to abide by the decision

was the look as one of the property took him as one of the property of national then passed on to the advocacy of national then passed on to the advocacy of national His speech throughout was dignified, clear, a coocies; free from the party clap-tray to passion, and entirely different from the passion, and entirely different from the amount of the passion, and entirely different from the amount of the last season to the the passe of the republicant of the last season sense and logical arguments will stank the ways of fanaticism, and cannot be as the last season dense the last season dense and logical arguments will stank the ways of fanaticism, and cannot be as

## NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

REPORTED BLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPE

The Rebel Cavalry Within Four Miles of Knexville.

INTERESTING FROM MORTH CAROLINA. The Stars and Stripes Tousted in Presence of Severner Tance.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jas. 28, 191

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SHARL The firing on the city has almost entirely ceased. (
nine shots have been fired since sine o'clock has even
The position and number of the fleet are about as usual

BLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI—FIGHT BETWEEN MEGROES AND WHITES. Maximum, Jan. 23, 1864 Advices from Vicksburg state that the Mississippi blockaded at Greenville and Milliken's Bend by o teries. Very few transports go down, and provis

The steamer Ben Franklin was taken to Vickeburg re detected crossing ordnance stores to the Louisiana shore.

A fight has occurred at Booms, Warren county, be tween negroes and whit s. The negroes killed a number of Yankess, when reinforcements arrived, who charged on the negroes, took their artillery and opened on them with grape and consister. Several hundred were killed.

REBSL ADVANCE ON ENGAVILLE. Advices from the front are encouraging. Our cavalry vere within four miles of Knoxville, having capture unt of other property.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN THE NORTH An editorial is printed in the Braminer on the Pre dential election in the North, discussing the importance of the event to the people of the South bearing upon ad-APPAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Ruleigh tandard says that Governor Vance bee by Mr. Davis, to Hon, Wm. A. Graham

The Raleigh State Journal says the Stars and Stripes were tossied at a supper given Christmas eve in these city, at which Holden, of the Standard; Pennington, of the

city, at which Holden, of the Standard; Pennington, of the Progress, and Governor Vance were present. The Petersburg (late Ruleigh) Register comments sarcastically upon such proceedings at the very capital of the State.

Calvin C. Dibble, the merchant prince of Nowbern, where he has been engaged in business for the past abirty years, and who has given upwards of \$50,000 to charitaseeking an asylom in the Union lines in New in Connecticut, retires from business and leaves for the

Hop at the Metropolitam Hotel.

AND TALENT.

The annual hop given by the Means. Leland for the secretainment of their friends and guests come of at the entertainment of their friends and guests come of at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening. A large number of invitations had been issued, and the proprietors taxed to the utmost the capabilities of their hotel to give celes to the occasion. Modestly designated a hop, it in reality bore a closer resemblance to be a construction.

oika Redowa Ancers,

THEATHE FRANCIS.—The benefit of M. Edgard procured us the best bill of the season last evening. A new three act comedy, a couple of interluder and a new one act vaudeville—all excellent in their way—furnished sufficient attraction to issure a crowded house without the additional motive of the beneficiaire's well deserved popularity. A comedy constructed on true artistic principles, and combining humer and sentiment in well balanced proportions, is among the rare productions of our day. It was our good fortune to assist at such an event in the first representation of Le Cour et Pargent. The plet may be teld in a few words. It is based on the opposite obaracteristics of two rich brothers, Blandinet (Edgard) and Francoic (Rooche), the one being optimist and the other pessimist in his views of human nature. While